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XXX

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CATIDE, ☒

Trace Reply - Heinz PANNWITZ

FYI

REF: A. STUT 6856
B. EGMA 66542, 6 May 1965
C. EGMA 66371, 8 April 1965

Forwarded under separate cover is the USAREUR Central Registry trace
reply, concerning Subject, which may be released to CATIDE.

Attachment:

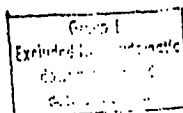
As stated USC

S/C ATT'D BY RI/AN
Dated 7 June 65

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20 May 65

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3: July 1931
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[illegible]

4. (C) Through the radio double operation with Kent, the German "beehr gained information on the fact that a former Belgian General, one Du Solle, not further identified, was engaged in activities with the French Communist resistance movement on behalf of the Soviet Intelligence Service. SUBSIDIARY

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PANNWITZ, Heinz (C)
DOB: 28 July 1911
POB: Berlin

13 May 65/bolr

use of this knowledge and built up a radio network, which outwardly was to furnish "a central headquarters" of the Communist resistance movement with information on German troop movements, etc. Thus, it was possible to employ a few Communist radio operators, who supplied "the central headquarters" with information.

5. (S) After some of the operators had been captured by the Western Allied Armed Forces subsequent to the invasion, PANNWITZ, who was "the central headquarters", passed on information to the radio agents that the Western Allies were going to build up an anti-Communist regime in liberated France and that "the central headquarters" had established direct contact with MOSCOW. The Communist radio operators complied with these instructions and furnished information on the Western Allied troops.

6. (S) During the period of gradually increasing occupation of France by the Western Allies, PANNWITZ directed the double operations with Kent. In November 1944, SUBJECT, together with Kent, Kent's secretary, one Hella Kempa, not further identified, and a radio operator of the Ordnungspolizei, one Hermann Stolouka, not further identified, reached HORNBERG (Black Forest) and were billeted there. Later, in BLUDENZ, emergency quarters were established with the local SD technician, not further identified. From there, SUBJECT continued the radio double operations with MOSCOW.

7. (S) About December 1944, PANNWITZ sent a radio message to MOSCOW stating that Kent had established connections with opponent SS-leaders in German territory. The following day, a message was received from MOSCOW stating that Kent was immediately to send MOSCOW the names. However, SUBJECT's request to BERLIN was not approved and HE was not permitted to forward the names. In order to comply with the demand MOSCOW passed on to Kent, SUBJECT sent a radio message stating HIS cover name (PAULSEN) and the cover names of Kempa and the radio operator Stolouka.

8. (S) On 3 May 1945, Kent, Kempa and SUBJECT went to a cottage near the Swiss Border. A reserve radio set had been taken there previously. A few days thereafter, a French unit, headed by the SD technician from BLUDENZ, appeared in order to capture the PANNWITZ group. Kent explained to the French unit that he was a Russian Major, that he carried out special missions of the Soviet Intelligence Service, and that SUBJECT, Kempa and Stolouka, as members of a German resistance movement, had been operating as his agents for some time. SUBJECT and HIS group were permitted to stay in the cottage for the time being.

9. (S) Two days later, HE and Kent were requested to appear before a French General, not further identified, in BLUDENZ. SUBJECT was assigned billets for HIS group in BLUDENZ with the sole instruction not to leave the area until

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REMI, Heinz (S)
DOB: 26 July 1911
DOB: Berlin

10 May 1945

Further instructions had been received from the French supreme commander, not further identified, in LINDS. Little while later, SUBJECT and HIS group were brought before the supreme commander in LINDS and were taken from there to Paris via STANESBORG by special transport. REMI stated that the French left HIM all HIS files, money and weapons.

10. (S) In the Soviet Embassy in LINDS, the REMI group was handed over to a Soviet General, not further identified, who headed the repatriation committee. Kent stated his true name; the others used their cover names, of which FRODOX had previously been notified by radio message. The Soviet Embassy billeted the group near Boulevard Lannes (presumably the former Latvian Legation). They were free to move around. Kent and Lilouka allegedly went shopping in Paris without a guard but, for the purpose of not being recognized and to avoid overthrowing their cover story, SUBJECT and Kent remained in the billets. After a short period, the entire group was loaded into a special airplane in PARIS and flown to FRODOX, arriving there on 7 June 1945. The entire group was delivered to the Lubianka Prison.

11. (S) Immediately upon HIS arrival, SUBJECT was interrogated and stated HIS true name along with those of Kent and Lilouka. SUBJECT stated that subsequent to Kent's capture, HE took care of him, not further clarified, and, through conversation with Kent and after HE had gained knowledge of the overall situation, HE realized that Germany could only be saved if connections were established with the Soviet Union. On this occasion, REMI pointed to the truthfulness of reports, which HE had currently sent to FRODOX as radio messages, on troop movements and the morale in Germany. SUBJECT told the Soviets the identity of the like-minded opponent co-leaders and further, as evidence, SUBJECT referred to the material secured from HIM.

12. (S) This material consisted of the following:

a. The file "Kent", which contained all working papers which SUBJECT set up while HE handled Kent. SUBJECT had carefully erased all notes in the file which gave evidence of Kent's cooperation with the discovery of other co-workers of the Soviet Intelligence Service. SUBJECT wanted to prove to the Soviets that, subsequent to HIS capture, Kent had not committed treason. Contrary thereto, SUBJECT left all notes in the files, which gave evidence that Trepper betrayed several of his agents, whereby delivering them to the German Wehr.

b. The "Phoenix Case", a group of documents sent to SUBJECT in April 1944 by the former SS-Standartenfuhrer, one Frau Steinle, not further identified, on specific instructions from the former Chief of Office VI, one Frau Schellenberg, not further identified, for use whenever regular contact with the Soviets was established. The Phoenix Case concerned an alleged meeting in MADRID in April 1944 between the Americans and French representatives of the resistance movement. Supposedly, two of the French representatives were members of the German Intelligence Service. These representatives led the Americans to believe that the

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PARNITZ, Heinz (C)
DOB: 28 July 1911
POB: Berlin

17 May 1961

Communist Party in France was strong in the hope that this would prevent an invasion of the West. SUBJECT had been given the document by the Germans for the purpose of making mischief among the eastern and western allies from which the future Germany would profit.

c. SUBJECT had interviewed captured American pilots in order to get their opinion as to an alliance between the eastern allies and the Soviet Union. In many cases, the pilots' statements were highly critical of such an alliance. SUBJECT wrote reports on such conversations in the hope of sowing distrust between East and West.

d. SUBJECT was also furnished, in April 1945 by Steinle, with information for use with the Soviets stating that, at the collapse of the south-east front, Office VI of the NSD had instructed all field offices in the area to retreat from the Soviets and establish contact with British Intelligence, giving them all information.

13. (S) From 7 June 1945 until December 1945, PARNITZ was detained in the MOSCOW prisons, Lubjanka and Lefortovskaja. SUBJECT stated that HE experienced the hardest period of HIS imprisonment about October 1945, when the Soviets wanted to know from HIM the names of those agents who worked for the German Intelligence Service in the Moscow Central Headquarters. Since SUBJECT could not make any statement on the subject, HE allegedly was maltreated. In 1947, after HE had been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, SUBJECT was transferred to Camp Inta I (South of KOWUTU). There, HE worked in a mine.

14. (S) In July 1950, SUBJECT was unexpectedly transferred from Camp Inta I to the Butirka Prison in MOSCOW, and questioned on the connections of one Kriminalrat Frau Bonnelberg, not further identified, with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France. SUBJECT was unable to give them any information. From July 1950 to 1951, SUBJECT was detained in the Butirka Prison in MOSCOW and, in January 1952, was sent to Camp Inta III. HE remained there until 23 November 1954, when HE went to Camp Inta IV. From 18 February 1955 to 4 January 1956, HE was detained at Camp 5/2-Luchow Beswochnaja. On 4 January 1956, SUBJECT started HIS return trip to Germany, arriving in HANAU-USEN on 12 January 1956. SUBJECT was released to HIS residence in LUDWIGSBURG/Sglosheim, Krouzackerstrasse 23, on 14 January 1956.

15. (S) During the interview by the BfV and LfV, Baden-Wuerttemberg on 10 January 1956, SUBJECT emphatically denied that HE was pledged for co-operation by the Soviet Intelligence Service. In reply to the question of why the Soviets did not extradite SUBJECT to the GDR, SUBJECT stated substantially the following: The Soviets threatened SUBJECT with such an extradition and the death sentence, which HE would certainly have received in the GDR.

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FRANKFURT, Heinz (C)
DOB: 22 July 1911
POB: Berlin

10 May 1950/bo/r

When HE was confronted with such threats, SUBJECT expressly asked for extradition, simultaneously stating that court action carried through against HIM in the GDR would definitely be a disgrace for Communism. HE would then explain to a Czech court that the Communist resistance movement in the GDR was unable to get rid of Heydrich. This required the intervention of the Czech middle-class resistance movement, which enjoyed full support by the British. Following such statements, the subject of extradition was not again discussed. SUBJECT admitted that HE and Kent so persistently followed their cover story because HE wanted to avoid, by all means, capture by the French or other Western Allies and the following extradition to the GDR. SUBJECT believed that the Soviets would not betray HIM because HE loyally treated Kent and delivered authentic material. SUBJECT stated that events proved that HE was right and that HIS mission possibly helped a little to stir distrust between East and West.

16. (C) SUBJECT worked in the mines in GERMANY. Later, HE was employed with building projects. HE then enjoyed the benefit of having worked in the field of construction for several years prior to HIS appointment with the criminal police. Thus HE knew how to read technical drafts, which Soviet prisoners in the GERMANY area were unable to read.

17. (C) SUBJECT desired to be employed as Criminal-Commissioner with the Criminal Police. HE repeatedly stated that HE would much prefer to be re-employed with the counter-intelligence service. (F-C)

18. (U) Available records disclose no further pertinent information.

COMMENT: (C) The above information may be released to the BND. After SUBJECT's return from the USSR in 1956, HE was of interest to DAD. DAD information dated June 1956 indicates that SUBJECT's place of birth was MAGDEBURG. The information, contained in paragraphs 7 through 17, was classified "CONFIDENTIAL" by the BfV and LfV, Baden-Wuerttemberg.

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